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Government
Publications



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Science and Technology.

News Release: Innovaction

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Technology Diffusion: New Initiatives

As part of InnovAction, the Canadian Science and Technology Strategy, the federal government is pleased to announce new policies on the management of technology centres.

Technology centres are an important means of diffusing technologies to Canadian industry and are particularly valuable to small and medium-sized businesses. After extensive consultation with the clientele of these centres, the government is adopting a new strategy for their support which will result in more efficient and widespread technology diffusion in Canada.

The government's new policy will enhance the effectiveness of technology centres; increase industry's involvement in their establishment; link ongoing federal support to how well the centres respond to client needs; provide for the participation of clients in the management of the centres; and allow market forces to play a greater role in technology development and diffusion.

The principal elements of the policy are as follows:

A Management System for Federal Laboratories

Federal laboratories providing a significant service to industry will be brought under a new management regime. At present, the policy encompasses most of the National Research Council, Agriculture Canada, Canadian Forestry Service, and Energy, Mines and Resources, with the involvement of other agencies under discussion. Ultimately over \$1 billion in federal S&T activity will likely be involved under the new management policy.

The aim of the new policy is to make industry-oriented laboratories more responsive to user needs. Accordingly, industry-led advisory boards will be established to oversee the setting of laboratory research priorities, operations, and financing. These boards will be expected both to represent industry and regional interests and to help laboratories develop as commercially viable entities, possibly resulting in privatization in some cases. Board advice will be provided to the responsible Minister through the Deputy Minister.



As a test of their increased relevance to industry and other clients, federal laboratories will be expected to increase the level of cost recovery. Existing rate structures will be reviewed and new fees considered by laboratory management and boards in line with the ability of clients to pay. As an incentive, laboratories will be able to retain 20% of incremental revenues from cost recovery and joint projects. This bonus will give the laboratories additional resources to expand and improve their services. A further 40% of cost recovery revenues will be transferred to the Technology Outreach Program described below.

Technology Outreach Program (TOP)

TOP will consolidate and redirect the existing \$17 million in federal assistance to technology centres outside the federal establishment. Technology centres are defined as incorporated, not-for-profit centres offering technology development and diffusion services to industry. TOP will provide start-up assistance for new centres as well as sustaining assistance for existing centres. All existing ERDA commitments will be maintained.

Start-up assistance will be provided only if tangible industry assistance is forthcoming and there is no other centre in existence serving the related market with the proposed services. If these basic conditions are met, the federal government may be prepared to cover up to fifty percent of operating costs, averaged over the five year start-up period, provided industry contributes at least twenty-five percent. The shortfall can be made up by provincial government grants. Support for capital costs will be provided as a last resort, but in any case the federal contribution will also be limited to no more than fifty percent.

Sustaining assistance will be available for not-for-profit, separately incorporated technology centres. This could include sixteen industry centres started under DRIE programs and about twenty university centres. The participation of Provincial Research Organizations (PROs) and other provincial centres is also possibly subject to discussions with the PROs and provincial governments.

Sustaining assistance will range up to, but not exceed, an amount equal to the level of industry support being provided. When applying for assistance, centres will be required to provide an audited statement of earned revenue from the previous year to establish their assistance limits.

In general, assistance will not be directed towards a centre's cost-recoverable activities but will support, fully or in part, technology development and diffusion services which cannot be expected to recover full costs. Centres will be encouraged to develop proposals that will best serve the needs of their clients. TOP will be administered by DRIE and NRC.

Together, the programs will give Canadian business increased access to extensive public scientific resources and thereby ensure that these resources are used in ways that better promote industrial competitiveness.

INNOVATION

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**The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology**

July 15, 1987

Canadian Manufacturing Advanced Technology Exchange Established

TORONTO — The Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State for Science and Technology, and Laurent Thibault, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (CMA), today launched the Canadian Manufacturing Advanced Technology Exchange (CAN-MATE).

CAN-MATE is a national centre operated by the CMA which will help Canadian manufacturers apply advanced technologies to production and processing in all industries, thereby improving their competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets. These advanced technologies include automated materials handling, testing and inspection, computer-aided design, robotics and artificial intelligence.

Under an agreement between the National Research Council (NRC) and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the NRC will provide the CMA with \$3.5 million over seven years to assist in the operation of CAN-MATE.

The establishment of CAN-MATE follows the announcement of the Federal Microelectronics Strategy in April and reinforces the Government's commitment to focus its programs on helping industry gain a competitive advantage through technology. Both initiatives are part of InnovAction, the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology, announced by Mr. Oberle on March 24.

"Adopting advanced manufacturing technologies is essential to strengthening competitiveness and Canada needs new approaches to meet the challenge. I commend the CMA for showing leadership in establishing CAN-MATE. Their initiative will enhance the existing technology diffusion activities across the country for the benefit of all manufacturers," Mr. Oberle said.

CAN-MATE is designed to:

- foster greater cooperation and sharing of information, expertise and resources between the private sector, the more than 70 CAD/CAM centres and appropriate provincial and federal facilities;
- monitor developments and exchange information with national facilities in other countries, for the benefit of Canadian industry;
- define and coordinate technology development, diffusion and demonstration projects at the request of industry; and
- act as a source of advice to governments in Canada on how to encourage the development and application of advanced manufacturing technologies nationally and regionally.

CAN-MATE will operate as a separate entity out of the CMA headquarters in Toronto. This will allow it to use CMA equipment and services and to benefit from, and build upon, the expertise and experience which the CMA has accumulated over the past few years in this field.

The Exchange will have a Director and Advisory Board. The Board will include representatives from industry associations, provincial research organizations, major technology centres and the clients served by CAN-MATE. The National Research Council will also be represented on the Board, and the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will participate as an observer.

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**The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology**

For Release: July 16, 1987

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES \$100 MILLION BOOST FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MONTREAL--The Federal Government will provide \$100 million in new funds for initiatives under InnovAction, the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology, the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State for Science and Technology, and the Honourable Michel Côté, Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion, announced today at a meeting of the Prime Minister's National Advisory Board on Science and Technology (NABST).

"This Government is taking decisive action to strengthen Canada's scientific and technological capabilities. And I want to stress that NABST has played an important role in this decision to help our industries to compete internationally and to reach new heights of excellence. We are committing significant new resources for science and technology programs which are acknowledged to be highly effective and which contribute directly to the InnovAction strategy's priority thrusts," said Minister Oberle.

The \$100 million in new funding will be targetted to help Canadian firms develop and adapt new technologies, whether foreign or domestic; to promote the development of highly qualified scientists, technologists, researchers and engineers; and, to support research and education in selected universities.

"The government has listened to the concerns of industry and the scientific community, and is responding by significantly strengthening those programs which have proven to be most effective. Our action will contribute directly to the further development of Canada's scientific and technological capability, especially with respect to advanced technology manufacturing and small business development," said the Honourable Michel Côté, Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion, who was present at the news conference.

Minister Oberle also announced two new initiatives under the first thrust of InnovAction: "Industrial Innovation and Technology Diffusion". These initiatives will increase technology diffusion from key federal laboratories and external technology centres by tying funding to their ability to develop paying clients.

"Technology centres help get new technologies to Canadian industry and are especially valuable to small and medium-sized businesses. After extensive consultations with the clientele of these centres, the government is adopting a new strategy for more efficient and widespread technology diffusion in Canada," Minister Oberle said.

Under the Technology Centres Policy, key federal laboratories will feature more industry involvement in goal setting and review and a greater emphasis on cost recovery. Laboratories will retain a proportion of any increased revenue. Under the Technology Outreach Program, federal support for technology centres will reflect both client needs and the centres' ability to raise funds from industry. Both policies will promote better service by increasing the importance of industry's support.

Minister Oberle said that he and his Cabinet colleagues would be announcing further details related to these initiatives in the coming weeks.

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/ **Science and Technology:
The Government Record**

Since taking office, the federal government has begun to set Canada on a new course. A course which leads to new possibilities for realizing national goals with the use of science and technology. The government has worked to bring together all sectors in seeking high standards of excellence in technology development and industrial innovation.

A major factor driving economic renewal through science and technology is the ability of governments to lead and focus a country's efforts. The Canadian government has elevated science and technology to the highest priority in the nation's affairs, in recognition of their crucial importance to the economic and social development of Canada.

This federal leadership and commitment to science and technology is clearly demonstrated by a number of recent initiatives:

Granting Councils' Matching Funding (University Research)

With the February 26, 1986 Budget, the federal government introduced the first-ever five-year financial plan for the Granting Councils. A \$1 billion increase in public (\$685 million) and private (\$369 million) sector funding will bring total university research funding to \$3.4 billion over five years to 1990-91.

Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR) Matching Funding

In August 1986 the federal government announced it would provide up to \$7 million over four years to match private sector contributions to CIAR. The Institute facilitates leading-edge research by top university scientists in areas of national importance, such as artificial intelligence and robotics. It provides a valuable link between the academic community and industry.



Ministry of State

Science and Technology
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Canada

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The Canadian Space Program

Canada's long-term Space Program was announced in May 1986. It will involve some \$824 million (1986/87 - 1990/91) in expenditures in five different areas, including remote sensing, satellite communications and Canada's contribution to the United States' Space Station Program. The Space Program is expected to create over 100,000 person-years of employment by the year 2000.

Creation of the Canadian Space Agency

In the October 1, 1986 Speech from the Throne the federal government announced that it would be tabling legislation to create the Canadian Space Agency. Working in cooperation with industry, universities and the provinces, the new agency will help to ensure that the benefits of Canada's role in space will be shared by all Canadians.

Federal-Provincial Science and Technology Sub-agreements

1. Quebec: \$100 million over five years (1985-90); federal government and Quebec government each contribute 50 per cent. Specific programs include:
 - o National Optics Institute
 - o Electrochemistry and Electrotechnologies Research Laboratory
 - o Technological Development Support Programs
2. British Columbia: \$20 million over five years (1985-90); \$10 million each from the federal government and the British Columbia government. Specific programs include:
 - o Microelectronics, Computer Science, Applied Mathematics and Robotics
 - o University-Industry Liaison Offices
 - o Biotechnology.
3. New Brunswick: \$28.57 million over five years (1986-91); federal government (DRIE/MOSST) contributes \$20 million and New Brunswick government \$8.57 million to:
 - o Support and strengthen strategic technology resources
 - o Create a climate for innovation and the development of technology-based industries and for the adoption of new technology in the province
 - o Provide direct financial support to the private sector
 - o Improve planning and coordination of current and new initiatives.

Biotechnology Research Institute

The National Research Council's Biotechnology Research Institute, located in Montreal, received a total of \$80.2 million from the federal government (1983/84 - 1986/87) for all capital and operating costs and for contributions. In 1987/88, the federal government will spend \$28.1 million for operating and minor capital costs and for contributions.

Biotechnology Strategy

The federal government has committed \$11 million per year to support the Biotechnology Strategy. The Strategy funds a variety of biotechnology projects in areas of health, agriculture, food, cellulose, mining and other areas. Also, the Strategy funds the work of support networks which help to foster links between the performers and users of research.

Canadian Institute of Industrial Technology (CIIT)

The CIIT, located in Winnipeg, was established in February 1986 as a national facility and federal initiative focussing on advanced industrial and manufacturing technology. It is operated by the National Research Council with the participation of, and to benefit, the private sector, academic and research institutions and governments.

Centre for Optics Research

Under the Canada/Quebec Sub-agreement, this Quebec City-based Institute has a national mandate to provide the Canadian optics industry with research and development support and the technical assistance it needs to grow, and to play a leading role in the development and application of optics in Canada. The two governments have provided financing to help establish the Institute which would become self-financing after five years. Construction is expected to be completed by January 1988.

The Tax Environment for Research and Development

The May 1985 Budget introduced several measures to replace the controversial Scientific Research Tax Credit. The measures include a 35 per cent investment tax credit for R&D expenditures made in Canada by small businesses. This credit is fully refundable for small businesses which do not have enough income against which to apply the tax credit. A basic rate of 20 per cent applies to R&D expenditures by small firms in excess of \$2 million and to expenditures by larger firms.

National Advisory Board on Science and Technology

On February 16, 1987, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney chaired the first meeting of the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology. This is the first time in Canada that such a board has been chaired by a Prime Minister. The Board - whose membership includes some of Canada's most eminent scientists, educators, industry and labour leaders - is assessing national goals and policies for science and technology and their application to Canada's economy.

The National Science and Technology Policy

On March 12, 1987, the federal, provincial and territorial governments signalled a call to action and a new sense of purpose, signing Canada's first National Science and Technology Policy. This historic agreement will ensure that science and technology are used to promote economic, social and regional development in Canada through ongoing cooperation among governments and between the public and private sectors. In October 1987 working groups established under this policy will report on:

- o how to increase R&D;
 - o the state of basic research;
 - o helping small and medium-sized technology-oriented firms;
 - o improving technology transfer;
 - o using strategic technologies in the resource sector; and
 - o assessing the social impact of technological change.
- o Science and Technology and Regional Economic Development

A Council of Science and Technology Ministers has been established to monitor the implementation of the National Science and Technology Policy and to continue consultations with Canada's science, technology and entrepreneurial communities.

InnovAction - The Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology

On March 24, 1987, the federal government launched InnovAction, a five-track strategy to lead Canada's science and technology efforts. InnovAction will involve a number of specific initiatives introduced by federal departments and agencies - initiatives to strengthen key areas of science and technology where Canada's performance has been weak, and to build on areas of traditional Canadian strength. InnovAction will focus science and technology efforts in five critical areas:

- (i) Industrial Innovation and Technology Diffusion;
- (ii) Development of Strategic Technologies;
- (iii) Effective Management of Federal S&T Resources;
- (iv) Human Resources for Science and Technology; and
- (v) Public Education in Science and Technology.

With these five components, InnovAction identifies the critical areas where urgent action is required. InnovAction establishes a comprehensive agenda for science and technology - helping industry to develop and apply world-class technologies and helping Canada to respond to the international competitive challenge.

The Federal Microelectronics Strategy

On April 24, 1987, the four-year, \$90 million Federal Microelectronics Strategy was announced. The Strategy - developed in close consultation with Canadian industry - is a major part of InnovAction. It is designed to: increase the capacity of Canadian industry to develop and apply advanced microelectronics technologies to products and processes; enhance cooperation between governments, universities and industry, and; encourage complementary investments by provinces.

Canadian Manufacturing Advanced Technology Exchange (CAN-MATE)

On July 15, 1987, the federal government and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association announced the establishment of CAN-MATE. The Exchange will help Canadian manufacturers apply advanced technologies - such as computer-aided design, robotics and artificial intelligence - to production and processing in all industries, thereby improving their competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets. The National Research Council will provide the CMA with \$3.5 million over seven years to assist in the operation of CAN-MATE.

Technology Diffusion

On July 16, 1987, the federal government announced a new policy for the management of key federal laboratories and external technology centres, aimed at promoting technology diffusion. The policy will enhance the effectiveness of technology centres; increase industry's involvement in their establishment; link ongoing federal support to how the centres respond to client needs; provide for the participation of clients in the management of the centres; and allow market forces to play a greater role in technology development and diffusion.

Building on InnovAction

On July 16, 1987, the federal government announced that it would be providing \$100 million in new funds for a number of initiatives under InnovAction. New resources are being committed to those existing science and technology programs which are acknowledged to be highly effective and which contribute directly to InnovAction's priority thrusts.

INNOVATION

*The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology*

For release: August 19, 1987

GOVERNMENT BOOSTS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH BY \$18 MILLION

OTTAWA--The federal government is strengthening its support for university research with an \$11 million increase in matching funding for the granting councils for 1987/88 and \$7 million for microelectronics research in Canadian universities, the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Science and Technology) announced today.

The \$18 million is part of the \$100 million in new funds the federal government recently announced it would be providing for initiatives under InnovAction, the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology.

Minister Oberle praised industry and universities for their success in making the matching funding policy work: "We know that private sector contributions will far exceed levels initially established by the government for this year. The action we are taking today is designed to further encourage the growing research partnership between the private sector and universities," Mr. Oberle added.

"This will boost university funding over the 1986-1991 period to \$3.47 billion, which represents an increase of \$1.16 billion or 50.2 per cent over the previous five years," said Mr. Oberle.

The matching funding policy was first announced by the government in the February 1986 federal budget as part of a five-year financial plan for the support of university research. Under the policy the federal government matches private sector contributions to university research with equal funding to the councils.

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) will receive \$6 million for 1987/88, to increase its matching funding to \$25.4 million. Federal funds for NSERC this year total \$338 million, compared to some \$324 million in 1986/87.

The Medical Research Council (MRC) will receive \$3 million and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) will receive \$2 million. Announcements on these were also made by the Honourable Jake Epp and the Honourable David Crombie in Toronto.

NSERC will get \$7 million to fund microelectronics research and training in selected Canadian universities. The research will be aimed at developing new computer-aided design/engineering tools needed by industry to apply advanced silicon integrated circuits to electronic systems. These additional funds will complement NSERC's current support for microelectronics through its various grants and scholarships programs, including the Canadian Microelectronics Corporation and the Strategic Grants Program.

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Backgrounder

THE MATCHING FUNDING POLICY: A SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING

August, 1987

THE MATCHING FUNDING POLICY: A SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING

Background

- o In the February 26, 1986 Budget, the Federal Government announced an innovative funding formula to match private sector contributions with equal federal funding to a Granting Council. The Councils are: the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).
- o The Government pledged to match contributions up to a level of \$369 million over four years.
- o On August 12, 1987, the Government announced that it was increasing the ceiling on matching funding by a total of \$11 million to \$44.5 million for 1987/88 under InnovAction, the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology. The new four-year ceiling of federal funding is \$380 million, to match an equal contribution by the private sector.

Milestones

- o During the Summer, 1986, the Government consulted extensively with representatives from the universities, the private sector and the scientific community in drafting the rules for the matching policy.
- o The Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State for Science and Technology, announced the matching policy rules* in November, 1986.
- o The matching policy went into effect on April 1, 1987.

* Reference: "Strengthening the Private Sector/University Research Partnership: The Matching Policy Rules"

The Record to Date:1. NSERC

- o NSERC is using its existing University-Industry Programs as the major delivery mechanism for the matching funding policy. These attractive and highly flexible programs fund university researchers to undertake a broad range of collaborative R&D with Canadian industry. The federal contribution, on average, equals half the cost of the projects.
- o The Council has allocated \$26 million from its 1987/88 budget to the University-Industry Programs.
- o 171 collaborative projects are already underway under these programs; a further 43 projects have been approved, but have not yet started, and; 85 new applications are pending.
- o The Matching Fund Policy also permits NSERC to provide financial incentives to universities that receive new research funding from the private sector. These incentives are expected to total almost \$29 million over the first three years of the policy.

2. MRC

- o MRC has established a new University-Industry Program.
- o The Council has initially allocated \$2.5 million for 1987/8, for joint university-industry projects.
- o \$10.1 million in matching funds have already been obtained from Treasury Board.
- o The Council expects to meet next year's target of \$20.9 million.
- o There has been a high degree of interest among individuals, groups and companies with an interest in contributing funds directly to the Council -- a \$250,000 contribution has already been received and the Council is currently negotiating a multi-million dollar contribution.

3. SSHRC

- o SSHRC established a new Canada Research Fellowships Program in 1986/87 as a transition into the matching funding policy.
- o The Council allocated \$3.8 million to the new program in 1986/87.
- o 200 applications have been received under the policy and 96 were approved for 1986/87.
- o SSHRC has made a provision for 60 and 40 additional projects for 1987/88 and 1988/89 respectively with a \$3 million budget provision for this year.
- o The universities have had success in raising the private sector's 50 per cent share for projects under the Canada Research Fellowships Program.
- o In addition, the Council has instituted an incentive fund for the universities (20 per cent of the matching funds amounts).
- o SSHRC is confident it will achieve its matching funding targets for 1987/88 (\$4 million) and 1988/89 (\$8.3 million).

Future Activities

- o A revised version of the matching funding rules booklet will be released in late 1987.
- o The Councils will be organizing regional seminars in the fall and winter (1987/88) to promote and explain the matching funding policy.
- o The results of an evaluation of the matching funding policy will be presented to Cabinet in 1989/90.

Tables on the Federal 5-Year Financial Plan for University Research

August 1987 Update
The Federal 5-Year Financial Plan for University Research
(\$ millions)
Total of Three Granting Councils

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total 1986-1991
1. August 1987 Increases							
(a) Microelectronics Allocation	--	--	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0
(b) Increase to Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	11.0
(c) Total August 1987 Increases	--	--	12.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.0
2. February 1986 Federal Budget							
(d) Previously Approved Budgets	536.7	480.4	478.1	478.1	478.2	478.2	2392.9
(e) Budget Increases	--	81.6	58.6	58.7	58.5	58.5	315.9
(f) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum	--	--	33.5	69.7	110.3	155.7	369.2
(g) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	33.5	69.7	110.3	155.7	369.2
(h) Total Anticipated Funds	536.7	562.0	603.7	676.1	757.3	848.1	3447.2
3. Total Financial Provisions (as of August 1987)							
(i) Base Budgets of Councils (a+d+e)	536.7	562.0	537.7	538.7	538.7	538.7	2715.8
(j) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum (b+f)	--	--	44.5	69.7	110.3	155.7	380.2
(k) Federal Funding (i+j)	536.7	562.0	582.2	608.4	649.0	694.4	3096.0
(l) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	44.5	69.7	110.3	155.7	380.2
(m) Total Available Funding for University Research (federal government and private sector)	536.7	562.0	626.7	678.1	759.3	850.1	3476.2

August 1987 Update
The Federal 5-Year Financial Plan for University Research
(\$ millions)
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total 1986-1991
1. August 1987 Increases							
(a) Microelectronics Allocation	--	--	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0
(b) Increase to Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	6.0
(c) Total August 1987 Increases	--	--	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.0
2. February 1986 Federal Budget							
(d) Previously Approved Budgets	311.6	288.9	288.7	288.7	288.9	288.9	1444.1
(e) Budget Increases	--	35.2	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.7	126.4
(f) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum	--	--	19.4	40.5	64.0	90.4	214.3
(g) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	19.4	40.5	64.0	90.4	214.3
(h) Total Anticipated Funds	311.6	324.1	350.4	392.6	439.6	492.4	1999.1
3. Total Financial Provisions (as of August 1987)							
(i) Base Budgets of Councils (a+d+e)	311.6	324.1	312.6	313.6	313.6	313.6	1577.5
(j) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum (b+f)	--	--	25.4	40.5	64.0	90.4	220.3
(k) Federal Funding (i+j)	311.6	324.1	338.0	354.1	377.6	404.0	1797.8
(l) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	25.4	40.5	64.0	90.4	220.3
(m) Total Available Funding for University Research (federal government and private sector)	311.6	324.1	363.4	394.6	441.6	494.4	2018.1

August 1987 Update
The Federal 5-Year Financial Plan for University Research
(\$ millions)
Medical Research Council

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total 1986-1991
1. August 1987 Increases							
(a) Microelectronics Allocation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Increase to Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	3.0
(c) Total August 1987 Increases	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	3.0
2. February 1986 Federal Budget							
(d) Previously Approved Budgets	161.4	130.8	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	653.6
(e) Budget Increases	--	37.1	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	159.9
(f) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum	--	--	10.1	20.9	33.2	46.8	111.0
(g) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	10.1	20.9	33.2	46.8	111.0
(h) Total Anticipated Funds	161.4	167.9	181.6	203.2	227.8	255.0	1035.5
3. Total Financial Provisions (as of August 1987)							
(i) Base Budgets of Councils (a+d+e)	161.4	167.9	161.4	161.4	161.4	161.4	813.5
(j) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum (b+f)	--	--	13.1	20.9	33.2	46.8	114.0
(k) Federal Funding (i+j)	161.4	167.9	174.5	182.3	194.6	208.2	927.5
(l) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	13.1	20.9	33.2	46.8	114.0
(m) Total Available Funding for University Research (federal government and private sector)	161.4	167.9	187.6	203.2	227.8	255.0	1041.5

August 1987 Update
The Federal 5-Year Financial Plan for University Research
(\$ millions)
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total 1986-1991
1. August 1987 Increases							
(a) Microelectronics Allocation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Increase to Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	2.0
(c) Total August 1987 Increases	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	2.0
2. February 1986 Federal Budget							
(d) Previously Approved Budgets	63.7	60.7	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	295.2
(e) Budget Increases	--	9.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	29.6
(f) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum	--	--	4.0	8.3	13.1	18.5	43.9
(g) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	4.0	8.3	13.1	18.5	43.9
(h) Total Anticipated Funds	63.7	70.0	71.7	80.3	89.9	100.7	412.6
3. Total Financial Provisions (as of August 1987)							
(i) Base Budgets of Councils (a+d+e)	63.7	70.0	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	324.8
(j) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions, Maximum (b+f)	--	--	6.0	8.3	13.1	18.5	45.9
(k) Federal Funding (i+j)	63.7	70.0	69.7	72.0	76.8	82.2	370.7
(l) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	--	--	6.0	8.3	13.1	18.5	45.9
(m) Total Available Funding for University Research (federal government and private sector)	63.7	70.0	75.7	80.3	89.9	100.7	416.6

INNOVATION ACTION

*The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology*



For release: August 27, 1987

GOVERNMENT INCREASES NRC'S INDUSTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM BY \$28 MILLION

VANCOUVER-- The National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP) will receive \$28 million in new funds over the next four years, to help small firms acquire and use new technologies to increase their competitiveness and create jobs, the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Science and Technology), announced today.

"Increasing the technological capabilities of Canadian industry is an essential element of our approach to science and technology. Small businesses, in particular, require financial support and technical assistance to effectively adopt and apply new technologies and secure access to increasingly competitive world markets," Mr. Oberle said.

The initiative is part of the \$100 million in new funds which the Federal Government recently announced it would be providing under InnovAction, the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology.

"IRAP has a proven track record of success. We are increasing the program's funding by about 10 per cent annually and also establishing a new component to help small firms acquire foreign technologies," the Minister said.

The government consulted extensively with industry and the scientific community in making the decision to increase funding for IRAP. "There was a strong consensus that IRAP had set a high standard of excellence in both the quality of its services to client firms and its economic impacts," Mr. Oberle said.

IRAP has been in existence for more than 25 years. In 1986/87, with a budget of \$77 million, it received 25,000 technical inquiries from Canadian companies and funded 4,200 projects on a cost-shared basis. The number of full-time jobs created directly through the program was estimated by the NRC at 13,000. Companies receiving assistance through IRAP estimate that their direct sales and operating savings totalled \$1.7 billion -- 20 per cent of the sales were exported.

The National Science and Technology Policy

On March 12, 1987, the federal, provincial and territorial governments signalled a call to action and a new sense of purpose, signing Canada's first National Science and Technology Policy. This historic agreement will ensure that science and technology are used to promote economic, social and regional development in Canada through ongoing cooperation among governments and between the public and private sectors. Working groups established under this policy will report on:

- o how to increase R&D;
- o the state of basic research;
- o helping small and medium-sized technology-oriented firms;
- o improving technology transfer;
- o using strategic technologies in the resource sector; and
- o assessing the social impact of technological change.
- o Science and Technology and Regional Economic Development.

A **Council of Science and Technology Ministers** has been established to monitor the implementation of the National Science and Technology Policy and to continue consultations with Canada's science, technology and entrepreneurial communities.

InnovAction - The Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology

On March 24, 1987, the federal government launched **InnovAction**, a five-track strategy to lead Canada's science and technology efforts. **InnovAction** will involve a number of specific initiatives introduced by federal departments and agencies - initiatives to strengthen key areas of science and technology where Canada's performance has been weak, and to build on areas of traditional Canadian strength. **InnovAction** will focus science and technology efforts in five critical areas:

- (i) Industrial Innovation and Technology Diffusion;
- (ii) Development of Strategic Technologies;
- (iii) Effective Management of Federal S&T Resources;
- (iv) Human Resources for Science and Technology; and
- (v) Public Education in Science and Technology.

With these five components, **InnovAction** identifies the critical areas where urgent action is required. **InnovAction** establishes a comprehensive agenda for science and technology - helping industry to develop and apply world-class technologies and helping Canada to respond to the international competitive challenge.

INNOVATION INITIATIVES TO DATE

1. The Federal Microelectronics Strategy

On April 24, 1987, the four-year, \$90 million Federal Microelectronics Strategy was announced. The Strategy - developed in close consultation with Canadian industry - is a major part of **InnovAction**. It is designed to: increase the capacity of Canadian industry to develop and apply advanced microelectronics technologies to products and processes; enhance cooperation between governments, universities and industry, and; encourage complementary investments by provinces.

On August 19, 1987, the federal government announced that the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council will receive an additional \$7 million under the Federal Microelectronics Strategy. NSERC will support research and education in selected universities in areas of software development, such as computer-aided design/engineering (CAD/CAE) and hardware description languages.

2. Canadian Manufacturing Advanced Technology Exchange (CAN-MATE)

On July 15, 1987, the federal government and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association announced the establishment of CAN-MATE. The Exchange will help Canadian manufacturers apply advanced technologies - such as computer-aided design, robotics and artificial intelligence - to production and processing in all industries, thereby improving their competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets. The National Research Council will provide the CMA with \$3.5 million over seven years to assist in the operation of CAN-MATE.

3. Technology Diffusion

On July 16, 1987, the federal government announced a new policy for the management of key federal laboratories and external technology centres, aimed at promoting technology diffusion. The policy will enhance the effectiveness of technology centres; increase industry's involvement in their establishment; link ongoing federal support to how the centres respond to client needs; provide for the participation of clients in the management of the centres; and allow market forces to play a greater role in technology development and diffusion.

4. Building on InnovAction

On July 16, 1987, the federal government announced that it would be providing \$100 million in new funds for a number of initiatives under InnovAction. New resources are being committed to those existing science and technology programs which are acknowledged to be highly effective and which contribute directly to InnovAction's priority thrusts.

In addition to increased funding for university research, through the matching funding policy and the Federal Microelectronics Strategy, the \$100 million in new resources includes:

- o \$30 million in new funding for the Unsolicited Proposals Program, over two years as announced by the Minister for Supply and Services on August 25, 1987, and;
- o \$28 million in new funding for the Industrial Research Assistance Program over four years, including the creation of a new component of the program to assist small firms in negotiating the acquisition of foreign technologies, as announced by the Minister of State (Science and Technology) on August 27, 1987.

Granting Councils' Matching Funding (University Research)

With the February 26, 1986 Budget, the federal government introduced the first-ever five-year financial plan for the Granting Councils totalling \$3.4 billion over five years to 1990-91. This represents a \$1.1 billion (or 50 per cent) increase over the previous five-year period.

On August 19, 1987 the government announced an increase to the matching policy funding of \$11 million for 1987/88 and a \$7 million allocation over four years for microelectronics research under InnovAction .

Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR) Matching Funding

In August 1986 the federal government announced it would provide up to \$7 million over four years to match private sector contributions to CIAR. The Institute facilitates leading-edge research by top university scientists in areas of national importance, such as artificial intelligence and robotics. It provides a valuable link between the academic community and industry.

Federal-Provincial Science and Technology Sub-agreements

1. Quebec: \$100 million over five years (1985-90); federal government and Quebec government each contribute 50 per cent. Specific programs include:
 - o National Optics Institute
 - o Electrochemistry and Electrotechnologies Research Laboratory
 - o Technological Development Support Programs
2. British Columbia: \$20 million over five years (1985-90); \$10 million each from the federal government and the British Columbia government. Specific programs include:
 - o Microelectronics, Computer Science, Applied Mathematics and Robotics
 - o University-Industry Liaison Offices
 - o Biotechnology.
3. New Brunswick: \$28.57 million over five years (1986-91); federal government (DRIE/MOSST) contributes \$20 million and New Brunswick government \$8.57 million to:
 - o Support and strengthen strategic technology resources
 - o Create a climate for innovation and the development of technology-based industries and for the adoption of new technology in the province
 - o Provide direct financial support to the private sector
 - o Improve planning and coordination of current and new initiatives.

The Canadian Space Program

Canada's long-term Space Program was announced in May 1986. It will involve some \$824 million (1986/87 - 1990/91) in expenditures in five different areas, including remote sensing, satellite communications and Canada's contribution to the United States' Space Station Program. The Space Program is expected to create over 100,000 person-years of employment by the year 2000.

Creation of the Canadian Space Agency

In the October 1, 1986 Speech from the Throne the federal government announced that it would be tabling legislation to create the Canadian Space Agency. Working in cooperation with industry, universities and the provinces, the new agency will help to ensure that the benefits of Canada's role in space will be shared by all Canadians.

RADARSAT

On June 25, 1987, federal approval was announced for the 10-year, \$725 million RADARSAT Program. RADARSAT will be a Canadian-led international joint program to design, construct and operate Canada's first earth observation satellite system. It is estimated that the development and operation of this system will generate 10,000 person-years of employment in Canada and provide more than \$1 billion in benefits to the Canadian public and private sectors.

Biotechnology Research Institute

The National Research Council's Biotechnology Research Institute, located in Montreal, received a total of \$80.2 million from the federal government (1983/84 - 1986/87) for all capital and operating costs and for contributions. In 1987/88, the federal government will spend \$28.1 million for operating and minor capital costs and for contributions.

Biotechnology Strategy

The federal government has committed \$11 million per year to support the Biotechnology Strategy. The Strategy funds a variety of biotechnology projects in areas of health, agriculture, food, cellulose, mining and other areas. Also, the Strategy funds the work of support networks which help to foster links between the performers and users of research.

Canadian Institute of Industrial Technology (CIIT)

The CIIT, located in Winnipeg, was established in February 1986 as a national facility and federal initiative focussing on advanced industrial and manufacturing technology. It is operated by the National Research Council with the participation of, and to benefit, the private sector, academic and research institutions and governments.

Centre for Optics Research

Under the Canada/Quebec Sub-agreement, this Quebec City-based Institute has a national mandate to provide the Canadian optics industry with research and development support and the technical assistance it needs to grow, and to play a leading role in the development and application of optics in Canada. The two governments have provided financing to help establish the Institute which would become self-financing after five years. Construction is expected to be completed by January 1988.

The Tax Environment for Research and Development

The May 1985 Budget introduced several measures to replace the controversial Scientific Research Tax Credit. The measures include a 35 per cent investment tax credit for R&D expenditures made in Canada by small businesses. This credit is fully refundable for small businesses which do not have enough income against which to apply the tax credit. A basic rate of 20 per cent applies to R&D expenditures by small firms in excess of \$2 million and to expenditures by larger firms.

The Speech from the Throne of October 1, 1986

In the Speech from the Throne, further government commitments to scientific research and technological development in the years ahead were announced. These include:

- o cooperation with the provinces to achieve high standards of excellence in education, technology development and innovation;
- o a National Forum on Post-Secondary Education. An undertaking to sponsor a National Forum on Post-Secondary Education was included in the Throne Speech. The Forum is a national consultation which is being organized to help ensure that Canada's post-secondary education systems evolve to meet our growing requirements in a changing world. It will take place in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, from October 25 to 28, 1987;
- o a National Conference on Technology and Innovation. The conference will feature a discussion of goals and strategies in science and technology for the coming century.

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*The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology*



February 15, 1988

OTTAWA--Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Science and Technology), today announced the establishment of "Science Culture Canada", a new program designed to improve public awareness of science and technology in Canada.

Science Culture Canada is part of a \$10 million major public awareness effort announced at the National Conference on Technology and Innovation in Toronto last month. This initiative - an important element of InnovAction - the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology, will help make science and technology an integral part of Canadian culture.

In a speech during the Carleton Separate School Board's Professional Development Day, Mr. Oberle stressed the importance of changing public attitudes toward science and technology. "Too many Canadians still see technology as a threat to job security and do not associate S&T development with a better quality of life," he said. "These are tough biases to overcome, and change will not happen overnight, but change we must if we want to become more competitive in the global marketplace."

Mr. Oberle emphasized the importance of science education and challenged his audience to encourage their students, especially young girls, to pursue careers in science and technology. "In these enlightened, liberated times, women still find their career options limited," he said. "This hurts industry and society because it limits our ability to supply the highly qualified people this country needs."

With an annual budget of \$2.5 million, Science Culture Canada is designed to increase awareness of scientific and technological achievements and stimulate greater public understanding of the role and impact of science and technology. The program will provide funding for projects and activities in all areas of the country which propose to fulfill these objectives. With a special component aimed at Canadian youth, Science Culture Canada will help ensure that our country is fully prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Science Culture Canada is administered by the Department of Supply and Services (DSS) under the direction of a management committee chaired by the Ministry of State for Science and Technology with representatives from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Medical Research Council, DSS and the

evaluation committee chairman. Applications are judged by an evaluation committee comprised of non-government representatives from across Canada. Deadlines for submissions to this year's two national competitions are April 15 and October 15, 1988.

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**The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology**



For Release: March 28, 1988

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DETAILS OF \$80 MILLION SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAM

VANCOUVER--Details on the first year of the federal government's five-year, \$80 million Canada Scholarships program were announced by the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Science and Technology), today during the Pacific Regional Conference on Technology and Innovation.

The establishment of the Scholarships was first announced by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the National Conference on Technology and Innovation in January, as part of \$1.3 billion in science and technology funding over five years. Canada Scholarships are designed to recognize and encourage outstanding students to pursue undergraduate degrees in natural sciences, engineering and related disciplines (see attached list).

"An increased investment in scientific and engineering education and research is prerequisite to strengthening not only our emerging high technology industries, but also our traditional areas of wealth generation, such as our resource industries," Mr. Oberle said. "This initiative responds to the challenges of increasing international competitiveness. Canada has the potential to integrate science and industrial development and guarantee ourselves a place in the first rank of industrial and commercial nations in the 21st century -- the highly qualified personnel we train today, will lead our efforts in future years."

Under the first year of the program, 2,500 Canada Scholarships, worth \$2,000 each, will be awarded in the Fall of 1988. The Scholarships will be renewable up to a further three years, for a maximum value of \$8,000.

The Scholarships will be allocated to post-secondary institutions based on the number of undergraduate degrees awarded in the eligible disciplines. A minimum of ten Canada Scholarships will be awarded in each province and territory.

A minimum of 1,250 Canada Scholarships will be awarded to women, and each institution will be required to ensure that at least 50 per cent of the students they nominate are women. Particular emphasis will be placed on nominating women who are entering disciplines where their representation is lowest, especially in engineering and applied sciences.

"This provision will serve to reinforce the importance of attracting more women to sciences and engineering, where they are seriously under-represented," the Honourable Barbara McDougall, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, said today in Ottawa. "Women can play a far greater role in Canada's science and technology effort, and we must tap this potential. We also want to encourage more young women to pursue careers in the sciences and engineering," Mrs. McDougall stressed.

In making the January announcement, the Prime Minister said that the Canada Scholarships program would be developed in consultation with the provinces and the territories. In developing the interim phase of the program, consultations were held with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, the Council of Science and Technology Ministers, and also with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), and the Secretary of State of Canada. "The ideas and experience that our colleagues in the provinces and territories are contributing are crucial to the success of this national scholarships program," Mr. Oberle said.

Any Canadian citizen or permanent resident, registered as a full-time student in an eligible discipline in a recognized post-secondary institution, is eligible for a Canada Scholarship. The student must also possess an outstanding academic record and maintain that record throughout the undergraduate program. Students will be required to submit a Canada Scholarship application to the institution of their choice.

Post-secondary institutions will nominate Scholars from their full-time students who are registered in the natural sciences, engineering or related disciplines for the first time in the Fall of 1988. The institutions will be free to nominate Scholars in any of the eligible disciplines. In the first year of the program, the criteria for selection will be based on the institution's own ranking of their most outstanding, academically qualified students.

The design of the program for the second and subsequent years is being developed in consultation with the provinces and the territories. It is expected there will be some 10,000 Scholars once the Canada Scholarships program has reached maturity .

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CANADA SCHOLARSHIPS

Eligible Fields and Disciplines

First Year Implementation

Disciplines

AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

AGRICULTURE
BIOCHEMISTRY
BIOLOGY
BIOPHYSICS
BOTANY
FISHERIES & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
ZOOLOGY
TOXICOLOGY

ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCES

AERONAUTICAL & AEROSPACE ENG
CHEMICAL ENG
CIVIL ENG
DESIGN ENG
ELECTRICAL ENG
INDUSTRIAL ENG
MINING ENG
MECHANICAL ENG
METALLURGICAL ENG
OTHER ENG
ENGINEERING SCIENCE
ENGINEERING GENERAL
FORESTRY

MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES

COMPUTER SCIENCE
MATHEMATICS
CHEMISTRY
GEOLOGY & RELATED
METALLURGY
METEOROLOGY
OCEANOGRAPHY
PHYSICS

INNOVATION

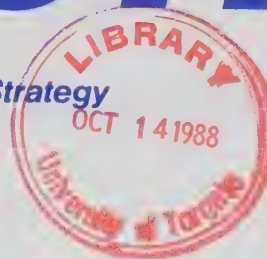
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September 28, 1988

*The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology*



GOVERNMENT AWARDS \$2 MILLION UNDER NEW SCIENCE CULTURE CANADA PROGRAM

OTTAWA -- Nomad Scientists, Women Inventors and Creative Technologists were just a few of the groups awarded funding under the first competition of the new Science Culture Canada program. The results of this competition were announced today by Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Science and Technology).

Science Culture Canada (SCC) has an annual budget of \$2.5 million to provide funding for projects and activities across the country aimed at making Canadians more aware of science and technology. This federal program is part of a major \$10 million public awareness effort which was announced by the Minister in January at the National Conference on Technology and Innovation in Toronto.

"Policies to improve our national effort in science and technology will not be effective unless we change the way people feel about S&T. We have to start at the beginning - with attitudes and fears, and make Canadians see what science and technology can really do for them," said Minister Oberle.

Funds are awarded under Science Culture Canada for project funding, general core funding and youth core funding. A total of 168 applications were received in this competition with proposals for exhibits, plays, workshops, science fairs, television programs and radio series, books, magazines and videos all aimed at improving our understanding and appreciation of science and technology. Of these, 40 were chosen with total funds awarded of almost \$2 million.

Some of the largest awards were given for core funding. The Youth Science Foundation and its Quebec counterpart the Conseil de développement du loisir scientifique together received more than \$600,000. Both groups operate a variety of programs and activities for young people, but are best known for their science fairs. Science information services such as Agence Science-Press and Canadian Science News Service each received close to \$100,000 in core funding. These organizations produce articles on Canadian research and development for radio broadcast and publication across the country.

Although awards for core funding were of higher dollar value, more awards were given for projects. Some winners were the Huntsman Marine Science Centre in New Brunswick for a project on marine science and technology; A.M.I.A. Inc. in Quebec for a mobile astronomy workshop; the Great Canadian Theatre Company in Ottawa for a play about young women and science; ACCESS Network in Alberta for the pilot of a public television series called the "Human Faces of Science and Technology"; and Yellowknife Films of the Northwest Territories for a film called "Northern Lights: Science and Mythology".

Science Culture Canada is administered by the Department of Supply and Services under the direction of a Management Committee chaired by the Ministry of State for Science and Technology. Submissions to the program are reviewed by a non-government committee of experts in science and technology awareness from across the country. Competitions for funding are held twice a year. The deadline for submissions to the next competition is October 15, 1988.

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INNOVATION

*The Canadian Strategy
for Science
and Technology*

December 19, 1988



PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR NETWORKS OF CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Science and Technology), today announced the chairman of the international peer review committee that will evaluate applications for the \$240 million Networks of Centres of Excellence program.

The committee will be headed by Dr. Stuart Smith, former chairman of the Science Council of Canada and current president of RockCliffe Research and Technology, Inc. Dr. Smith will lead a committee which will include 22 internationally renowned researchers and research managers, from both Canada and abroad. These experts will evaluate the proposals against international standards of excellence to ensure that the networks selected for support are clearly world class. They will be assisted by selected reviewers and by ad hoc review committees.

The Networks of Centres of Excellence program received 238 letters of intent, resulting in over 150 applications. "I know the time and effort that went into completing the applications," said Mr. Oberle, "and I thank everyone involved for their keen interest in this important project."

The networks will be comprised of researchers from industry, universities and government. Each network will pursue a coherent, focused program of research. Applications have been submitted for networks in the natural sciences, medicine, engineering, social sciences and humanities. "The Networks of Centres of Excellence program will strengthen the linkages between the private sector and the universities, thus improving Canada's long-term industrial competitiveness," said Mr. Oberle.

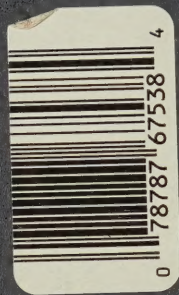
The presidents of the Medical Research Council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council are responsible for the administration of the peer review process. The first meeting of the international peer review committee will be held in January. Mr. Oberle noted that he expects to receive the assessment of the international peer review committee, along with the comments of the three Granting Councils, in early May. He will announce the names of the winners following consultation with a special committee of private sector and university advisors chaired by Dr. John Evans of Allelix Inc. and including Dr. Gilles Cloutier, Rector of the University of Montreal as the Vice-Chairman.

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The Networks of Centres of Excellence program was announced in May by Mr. Oberle and Industry, Science and Technology Minister Robert de Cotret. The program is a key element of InnovAction, the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology.

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